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Cotton Region Bulletin. Weather burean service cotton region allotin for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 m. yesterday, showing the maximum aperature, the minimum temperature and

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATIONS.		Min. Tem-	Rain fall.
Galayston.	84	76	:191
Allegran	395	128	form.
Discussion	94.	(40)	T
Constraints	593	68	
Columnia	84	721	400170
Chena.	372	78	T
Dilling correspondent	88	22	
Lieurnie.	88	-104	
Houston	84	223	.003
Hunter 1	88	70.	
Lobey ea	50	500	
Liffer			1
Orange	885	12.3	
Palestine	100		
Sherman	88	E13	annen.
Weatherford	88	63	343
Belton			444
San Antonio			
Cyles	25	165	14.000
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88 1 CS 9 JULY Consolidated Cotton Region Bulletin-

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Atmosphia and the control of the con	118	38	62	
Carlo September 1	37	388	154	
halver form a consequence	150	88	68	
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Immylus	100	92	(65)	
dilliting commences	9	392	(62)	10000
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New Orlhans	217	3/2	(63)	
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A LIPTINI TOD	19.	28	63	
Menne		80.7	623.8	

17—Plond 90—Clear 88—Clear

Wenther Bulletin.

Yesterday's Local Weather,

Special to the Cazette. Garveston, Tax., Sept. 17.- The are of hintest pressure is central to about over the incide Atlantic states, and the pressure is plight over Texas. Arkansa and all that ter-riors to the cast of the Mississippi river. where the weather is clear. The area of lowest pressure is over Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana, while another high pressure is moving in over New Mexico and Colorado. The temperature has risen 5 to 10 degrees over the Fastern lakes and the New England states, 8 to 14 degrees over West-ern Texas, and 6 to 8 degrees over the northern portions of Dakota and Montana. The isotherm of 80 passes through | unable, as the last was, to dispose of all

Titusville, Galveston, Pensacola, Chastanooga, Toledo to the north of St. Paul, through Rapid City to the west of North Platte, Dodge City through Fort Sill and westward to the north of El Paso. The sothern of 70 passes to the south of Saint Vincent, through Fort Buford and then south through Castor Station, Cheyenne

d to the south of Santa Fe. Local forecast for Texas east of the one hundredth meridian for twenty four hours from midnight: Fair, except showers along he coast; stationary temperature; southeasterly winds.

Indications.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1 a. m.-For lastern Texas: Fair except local showers a the extreme southern portion; southeast ly winds. No change in temperature.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE GAZETTE will confer a favor on this paper by reporting all failures to get THE GAZETTE on any rain coming into Fort Worth, as well as on any train leaving the city. Please give dates and enable us to trace

THE pen may be mightier than the word, but it stands below par when out against revolvers in the hands of Texans. As long as those two angry sulphur Springs editors confined themselves to penning tirades against each other there was no injury, except to the English language; but they got to shooting at one another, and one lies dead and the other wounded.

WHEN It came to the critical moment of action, the St. Louis convention of the anti-sub-treasury Alliance lost its nerve. A resolution was adopted against forming a new Ailiance. A "protest" will be presented to the orthodox sub-treasury meeting at Indianapolis. The greeting that will be given to such a protest may be foretold by the action of the Alliance leaders in the past, and a knowledge of the temper of those leaders. The gentlemen who voted for such a course ere fonder of being kicked than most people are.

WHAT can the antis in the Alliance ope to do by presenting a "protest" at the Indianapolis convention? What could a lamb look for in "protesting" to a gathering of hungry wolves? The sub-treasury faction has the unner hand. It is for the sub-treasury, and having control of the Alliance will run it in the interest of the sub-treasmy. The opponents of that idea can only add to the dignity of the Macune policy as long as they stay in the Aliance, for their numbers add to the strength of the Alliance and make the sub-treasury support appear to be stronger than it actually is.

JERRY SIMPSON, Senator Peffer and Mrs. Lease went from Kansas to Georin and made such an impression on the Alliance population that their members of the legislature voted against and defeated a proposal that was for the benefit of helpless Confederate veterans. Col. Polk returned the compliment by making a trip to Kansas, and had to appeal to the poice to save him from tar and feathers or an allowed offense committed during the war. This is a campaign o education, and the Alliance people of the South will learn a great deal if they keep on experimenting.

The esteemed Waco Day makes not that "the Fort Worth GAZETTE thinks that if Mr. Mills is elected speaker it will insure a Republican victory throughout the country next year."

That is an inaccurate way of putting t. THE GAZETTE do s not think that the election of Mr. Mills will insure a Republican victory next year. THE GAZETTE has never said it thought such a thing. What THE GAZETTE said was that the election of a Southern speaker would weaken the Democratic party in the North, and by doing so contribute to Republican success. This speaker need not necessarily be Mr. Mills. The same effect would be prolineed by the election of Crisp or Me-Millan. If a Southern man is to be speaker, the preference of this paper is for Mills. But as we value a Demoeratic victory above the advancement of a personal favorite, we repeat that the Democratic party needs now to put down the personal ambition of its "favorite sons" in this part of the country, and elect some man for speaker who will add strength to the party in the close and doubtful states of the North. That's what THE CAZETTE is here for.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

It is quite probable that Governor Hogg has not yet fully decided whether or not to call a special session of the legislature. His being the responsibility for a step so important, everybody will concede to him the unquestioned right to consider well the ques tion in all its bearings before coming to a conclusion about it. That is not only a right, but a duty as well, which he owes to the vast interests over which he presides as chief magistrate. Thoughtless persons, who have since the adjournment of the legislature in April been crying for a special session, wonder why it has not been called before now. The least reflection would teach them that a special session could not be called until the result of the recent election should be known-that is to say, it would be the height of folly to call it before it was possfble to include among the matters to be recommended for appropriate legislation such amendments as may have been adopted by the people, if any of them were, at the August election. The result of that election will be ascertained on the 20th. Soon thereafter, we have no doubt, the governor will decide what is to be done with reference to a special

session. There may be, as the governor fears, a possible deficiency in the revenue in curred by the holding of a special session, but as the next legislature will be

the business before it, including of course the redistricting of the state, a special session will have to be held at last, deficiency or no deficiency. There appears to be no other alternative. And as the people are plainly in favor of incurring the expense this winter instead of two years hence, in order that they may secure equality of representation in the next legislature, the odds would appear to be in favor of not postponing. Other considerations favor an early session, and it is believed that, all things considered, the governor will view the situation in this

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

light.

The almost unanimous vote of the New York Democratic convention in nominating Roswell P. Flower for governor proves that the tales of Democratic strife and division don't amount to much as to Flower. To be chosen on the first ballot, and to get 334 votes out of 377, shows such an overwhelming preponderance in his favor that the disaffected, if any there be, will have no ground for opposition. A united Democracy in New York means a Democratic victory.

Mr. Flower has always proved himself a strong man before the people, though he has seldom asked for office. He was elected to the Forty-seventh congress, and at the expiration of his term retired from public duties, but was taken up by his party and forced to ron again, and was elected to the Fiftyfirst and Fifty-second congresses. Three great state campaigns are

now about to begin, which are to de-

cide the question of political supremacy in New York, Ohio and lowa. The result of the elections in these states this fall will have an important bearing in the presidential contest of 1892. The advantage is slightly with the Democrats in New York, for in "off years" that state is usually Demoratic. In Ohio the advantage is in the same way with the Republicans. Iowa was never thought to be worth making a fight for until two years ago, when Boies, a Democrat, very unexpectedly defeated the Republicans, and he has made so successful and popular a governor that his re-election is predicted. But the advantage all lies on the side of the Republicans.

Should the Democrats carry New York and the Republicans Ohio and lows the elections will be looked upon as a "dogfall" from which neither party ean claim an advantage. But a Republican victory in New York, or a Democratic victory in Ohio and Towa. would mean much in shaping affairs for the great struggle of 1892, and the party that makes such an inroad into the enemy's ground will have a great advantage in the prestige of success in entering upon the presidential campaign.

Accepting the Higher Authority. Uncle Dan'I's Are-

The Waco Day and the Espuela Bulletin differ as to the authorship of "snap shots" in the Galveston-Dallas News. The Day says Belo. The Bulletin says Docemus. The Bulletin is edited by Moses Harris, and The World always sides with Moses.

The Galveston Tribune Must Apologize.

A negro traveling from Arkansas into Texas or from Texas into Arkansas, or any other state, doesn't have to go into the mate negro coach.-[Fort Worth Ga-

He is an impudent puppy who deserves kicking out if he is too good to accept the same accommodations and ride with his own race. More Kilgores and number ten poots are needed when such fellows take ad vantage of law to impose themselves where they are not wanted.—[Galveston Tribune, If the Tribune is, as it should be, a careful reader of the Age, it must know that ess than a formight ago, Wright Coney lemanded passage for himself and daughter the Santa Fe road from Galveston to New Orleans in a sleeper that carried white addes and gentlemen, and the Tribune knows that Wright Cuney and his daughter

Does not the Tribune know that Cuney is collector of the port of Galveston; that he was recommended for the position by the most consequential commercial men of the place; that her leading capitalists were ambitious to be his bondsmen, and that he wields a more powerful influence and a more absolute authority over the island than any man since the days of Lafitte! And has the Tribune the temerity to call Cuney an impudent puppy! The Tribune must apologize.

Well Received.

MUNICH, Sept. 16.—The Emperor of Ger-many to-day started from Erfurt for Mut-hausen. The road to the railroad station has lined with children who cheered the As lined with children who cheered the imperial visitor and threw flowers across his path. After inspecting the various troops the emperor formally entered Mulhausen on horseback, riding at the head of his staff.

His majesty was pleased to find the main thoroughfares draped with bunting and flowers. In addition the main thoroughfare was lined by a detachment of veteran soldiers of the wars of 1806 and 1870. The emperor will remain at Mulhausen until Safor will remain at Mulhausen until Sa arday, when he will probably return to

Different Ways of Stopping a Bleeding Cut A wine merebant said: "My cellarmen have a funny way of stopping bleeding They think nothing of a cut linger or band or even of a large wound. They run to the nearest spirit cask, or claret, if spirits are not handy, and let a few drops fall on the would. It acts as an immediate styptic. Taen a biz dusty old cobweb is taken from the nearest bottle or corner of a bin and clapped on tight over the cut or abrasion. Cobwebs are splendld healing agents."

"Sallors," said another man, "are never at a loss under such circumstances; their favorite styptic at sea is a bit of unraveled tarred rope. On land they will take the quid of tobacco from their mouth, or the ining of their cap, and its effect is astonishing. But I have seen a man wild drunk after such a quid has been tied over a wound. I suppose the nicotine gets into the blood and acts as an intoxicant."

"Carpenters," said another gentleman, "if they cut themselves pick up a handful of fine shavings and clap them on the wound, and joiners swear by a dab of glue. but one of the quaintest things I ever saw used was by an old farmer up in Chester county. He got his hand badly torn by a bit of old wire fence, and it bled consider ably. Without a thought he stooped down and dug up a handful of soil, spat on it and worked it quickly into a paste, and hid it on the would and bound it up with his handkerchief. In an astonishingly short time be was at work again as if noth ing had happened."-New York Recorder.

OLD TOWNS OF AMERICA.

GLOUCESTER# TO CELEBRATE HER QUARTER MILLENIAL.

Other Cities of About Equal Age Scattered Throughout the United States. Some Forgotten, Others Great,



INCE the great ~ centennial of independence Americans have been much given to make festivals of occasions which indicated that this town or city or that church or college had reached hundredth or perhaps two hundredth birthday This is very well

in its influence for several reasons. It inclines one to study colonial and local history, and learn somewhat more than he otherwise would know of the sturdy men and women who settled the country, and of the farseeing and self sacrificing builders of states and commonwealths, whose wise actions and brave deeds made possible the civilization enjoyed today.

It further preserves one's pride in and contentment with that which is nearest to him, and this, I contend, is a good thing, notwithstanding the remark of Emerson, that the first indication of culture and enlightenment in a man was a loss of pride in his village. I do not think that he could have referred in any way to pride in the past, but merely to the silly and false pride which incurable provincials have in local, physical or material performances. In looking at the vast houses of Boston, Chicago or New York, it would certainly indiente in any one a contracted and benighted mind if habit compelled him to contrast these palatial piles (and that to their disadvantage) with the shabby buildings which seemed great to him when he was a how and before he had seen the world. From local history and local biography

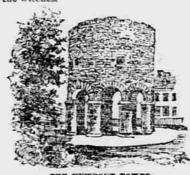
we can get more intimate acquaintance with a people than in any other way, and so shrewd an observer and authority as



THE MAYFLOWER.

Professor Bryce in his great work, "The American Commonwealth," said that this was particularly so of the United States. So, therefore, I think it will be wise to contime these anniversary celebrations in all parts of the country. In Gloucester, Mass. one of the oldest towns in New England. preparations are already in progress for a relebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of that town. This place, which originally in-cluded the whole of Cape Ann, was really settled in 1624, but it was sixteen years later that it was incorporated, and took its name from the old English cathedral city, whence many of the first settlers had come. The old Gloucester of Massachusetts may seem young to the mother town which is elgin, having been built pre vious to the Roman occupation. But not withstanding this, high civilities will be exchanged between the new town and the old, and messages of congratulation will he flashed under the sea, while formal audresses will be carried across the waters.

There are several older towns than this, however, in New England, and the most notable are Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed in 1620; Salem, which John Endicott settled in 1628, and Boston, where John Winthrop's party settled in 1630. Of Boston I need not speak. Every schoolboy knows her history by heart, and if he does not, he should waste no time in learning much more of it than could ever be hinted at in a newspaper article. Plymouth, with the rock which is the shrine of every true New Englander, needs nothing that I could say which is not more fittingly said at the New England gatherings which take place every year in every considerable settlement in America. Salem went in for religion at the beginning, as the first church organization in New England was effected there in 1629. The zeal of the people of this old town in this particular direction culminated some sixty years later when they hanged the Quakers and burned the witches.



THE NEWPORT TOWER.

In Connecticut and in Rhode Island there are also old towns which are in a general sense of contemporary origin with those of Massachusetts. New Haven, for instance, was settled in 1638, and for twenty-four years continued to be a distinct colony; then it was united to Connecticut. And New London was settled in 1649 by the same John Winthrop who, nineteen years before, had planted a colony upon the peninsula which now is Boston. In the same year in which New Haven was settled, Roger Williams and the other gentlemen of the "Company of Providence Plantations" settled Providence and Newport, in Rhode Island. If we are to believe what some antiquarians would have us, we must think that Newport was much older than this, for the remains of the prehistoric "Old Stone Mill" in that lovely city of palattal cottages indicates to those who go deep into forgotten lore that this mill was built by the forthmen, who effected a settlement there five hundred years before Christopher

colonists were the first to make a town of that place. Every schoolboy in America knows that Jamestown, in Virginia, was the first permanent town settled in any of the original thirteen colonies, and he will not hesi tate for a moment in telling you that the date of this settlement was 1807. There also the first colonial assembly ever held is America was convened in 1619. And

Columbus crossed the ocean from Spain.

However this may be, they did not stay,

and, so far as we are concerned, we had as

well let it rest that the Roger Williams

about Jamestown cluster the remarkable romances that that galiant adventurer,

Captain John Smith, concocted when he was no longer governor of Virginia and admiral of New England. But Jamestown is now only a town of the past. Man has almost deserted her, and the James river has gone far toward washing her away. Next after Jamestown in seniority comes

Albany, a very different kind of place. As early as 1609 Hendrick Hudson, in his famous yacht Half Moon, went to anchor at the head of tide water of the beautiful river which bears his name. The exact point where this yacht rode at anchor is now in what is known as Broadway. During the next few years Dutch navagators visited the point several times, and in 1614, 1618 and 1628 forts were built, and from the construction of the first of these there was settlement in what is now the capital city of the Empire State. It was first called New Orange, and this name continued until the English occupation, in 1664, when the name was changed to Albany, in honor of the duke of York and Albany, afterward James II. The city was incorporated in 1686, Peter Schnyler being the first mayor. In 1754 there assembled in Albany, at the instigation of Benjamin Franklin, the first convention for the union of the colonies. New York city is also among the oldest

towns in America. The first settlement was made in 1628, and the next year a governor was installed. Fort Amsterdam, now the peaceful Battery which faces the bay, was built, and in the same year that master hand at trading, Peter Minuit, director general, paid the munificent sum of twenfour dollars in each for the whole of Manhattan island. I have beard it said that if this sum, small though it seems, had been drawing interest at 6 per cent. and compounded semiannually that it would have grown to an amount equal to the present value of the land comprised in old Peter Minuit's purchase. When Charles II usurped the Dutch possessions in America he gave them away to his brother, the duke of York and Albany, and the name was changed, as was that of Albany.

The prosperous city of Newark, in New Jersey, is also old as we recken time in America. It was settled by parties from Guilford and Branford in Connecticut, in 1664. These are among the oldest English and Dutch settlements, though Philadelphia is not far behind, as William Penn, with his grants from Charles II, arrived in 1682, and he brought colonists in such numbers and so rapidly that he soon had a city outstripping all others in America. Baltimore's first settler, a Quaker, arrived in 1662, and in 1682 he had a neighbor, one David Jones, but it was not till 1730 that a town was laid out.

The spot where Detroit now is was visited by the French as early as 1610, but it was a hundred years later that Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac built Fort Pontchartrain and effected a permanent settlement. The settlement of New Orleans was even more recent. Compared with towns of Spanish origin the settlements I have spoken of eem very new. When the Spaniards first visited Santa Fe in New Mexico in 1542, they found there a large and thriving village of half civilized Indians. How old it was is not known, but evidently of great antiquity. Exactly when the Spaniards also settled there is not known, but since 1640 it has been the capital city of New Mexico. In the old records it has the imposing title of "Sante Fe de San Francisco de Asis."



SCENE IN OLD ST. AUGUSTINE. St. Augustine, in Florida, is the oldest town in the United States of purely European origin, as it was settled by the Spaniards under Menendez in 1565. How they who built the old fort would open their eves if they could see what has been done there in the last few years, during which there has been waved over the place the magic wand which financial kings possess, bidding palaces to arise which are almost marvels of the world.

From this hurried sketch it will be seen that there are many places in the land not exactly young-that is, places which have, so to speak, cut their first teeth. But while pondering on such things it is well to remember that youth, after all, is the best possession of either man or state. After youth comes materity; after maturity old age and then inevitable decay. JNO. GILMER SPEED.

Miss Phæbe Conzins' Successor.

Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, who has just been chosen secretary of the board of lady managers of the World's fair to succeed Phoebe Couzins, is a daughter of Dr. George Spaulding Gale, a noted Vermont surgeon. She was educated in New York city, and



MES. EUSAN GALE COOKE.

soon after being graduated became the wife of Mr. Sidney E. Cooke, once a well known member of the Stock exchange. Early in their married life Mr. and Mrs. Cooke re moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and there the former died in 1883.

The new secretary is said to be a woman of wide culture, an interesting conversationist and possessed of a "faculty of adjusting difficulties and promoting the ends of peace and harmony without resorting to heroic methods."

When Flora Sings. When Flora sings
I dream the air is dipped in sweets,
And zephyry seas affoat with fleets
Of mystic boats wherein are massed The garnered bird notes of the past. When Flora sings

I also, noting how her lips Do gape to float these mystic ships, gine they are sailing south Thro' Mississippi's mamn oth mouth. HIS HEAD IN A HALTER.

BUT THE NOOSE NEVER TICHT-ENED ROUND THE THROAT.

An Interesting Story Recalled by the Meet ing of Two Men in Washington-A Statement that Saved a Victim.

A distinguished looking man was sitting In a cafe in this city the other evening. The waiter had fust brought him a sample of Washington's favorite drink, a "rickey." Before he had taken a sip of it another, who had just entered the cafe, walked over to him, and extending his hand said: "How do you do, major? I haven't seen

von for a long time.' The man addressed as major, who, by the way, is Major McMichael, of the war department, looked at the newcomer doubtfully and said politely:

"I fear, sir, that you have the advantage of me. "Well, major, the first time you ever saw

me I was at one end of a rope and you at the other. Now do you recall me?"
"By all that's holy," cried the major, ex citedly selzing the other by the hand, "if it isn't Blank.

"Yes, it is Blank, sure enough-the man whose life you saved that night." The two men shook hands heartly, and after a few minutes' excited conversation

passed through the swinging cloors into a Later, Major McMichael vielded to the requests of some friends and told a carious story. In fact he yielded up a first class novel in less than a column.

THE MAJOR TELLS A STORY. "It occurred a year or so before I came here," premised the major. "I was engaged in cotton planting near Vicksburg. There were a number of plantations about beside mine, and in the neighborhood was the usual store, which made a practice of advancing goods, provisions and money on Worth crops. Among those who were engaged in planting in the neighborhood was Mr. Blank, who just renewed his acquaintance with me. He was a northern man who had married a girl of a good family in the neighborhood. The preprietor of the gen eral store had made advances to Blank on his crop, but the crop had failed.

"One day Blank went over and shot the storekeeper, killing him. He was arrested and lodged in jail. The next day a party of Vielsburgers came over to my house and asked me to join them in lynchin Blank. I demurred, saying that before went into an affair of that kind I wanted to know just what the man had been guilty of. They then told me the story of the killing, saying that Blank had killed the storekeeper simply because he had refused to advance him on this year's crop, he having failed to settle for the last year advances, and that it was a cold blood murder, for which he should hang. I con sented to accompany the party.

"That night we went to jail, where we secured possession of our victim without difficulty. We took him to a railroad There we fustened one end of bridge. rope about his neck and the other to a bridge beam, intending to throw him off the preliminaries were arranged one of our fastland. own party suggested that the unfortuna man be given an opportunity to pray. He then spoke for the first time. He was the most remarkably cool man I ever saw. Notwithstanding his desperate situation he was as cool as though he were in a debating society instead of the principal in an impending tragedy. THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, and there was not Office up stairs in Johnston Building. Brows-quaver in his voice, 'gentlemen, before I wood, Texas. a quaver in his voice, 'gentlemen, before I pray I would like to make a statement telling you how I came to kill that man.'
"You can make a statement if it is not

a long one,' replied our leader. 'It will not be long,' he answered us. Gentlemen, I did kill that old Shylock. It is true that I was in his debt for last year's vances. It is true that I went to him for advances on this year's crops, because I believed that I could make more than enough to pay me out both years. true that he refused me. I then went home and told my wife that we had better pacup and go back north, as we could do nothing here without advances and the storekeeper had refused to make any. She dis liked the idea of moving away from her childhood home and suggested that she would go to see the storekeeper herself; that he had known her all his life and she would make a personal appeal to him. I consented to her going, under the circumstances, hoping she might succeed where I had failed. She went, she saw him, and made her pitiful plea.

"'My God, gentlemen, what do you think that wretched old Shylock did? He said he would make the advances provided my wife would surrender her honor to him.

She spurned his degrading proposition and returned home in tears. I demanded their cause. She reluctantly told me. My first impulse was to take my gun and go and kill the scoundrel. But persuaded by her entreaties I gave over the thought and slept upon the insult. The next day brought a letter from the villain in which he repeated his proposition. I besitated no longer, but took my gun and went over to his store and shot him dead. SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

"'You don't hang this night,' I shouted, throwing the rope from off his neck. "'Have you got that letter?' inquired : dozen enger voices.

"'It is at my house,' was the calm reply ".We will go to your house with you," I said, and if you can produce that letter, and it is genuine, you don't hang at all.' "Well, we went to his house with him He produced the letter. It was examined and pronounced probably genuine. It was determined to compare it the next day with a letter known to be gennine. In the meantime Blank was informed that it would be necessary to return him to fail while we conducted the examination. assured him that as soon as we became absolutely convinced of the truth of his story we would go in a body to the judge and arrange to ball him out. A comparison of the letter with others known to be written by the dead man convinced us of the genuineness of the one Blank had

"We then got him out on bail and he was never even indicted for the killing. It was perfectly justifiable in Mississippi eyes Oh yes, Blank made a good crop that year and has since prospered, though I had lost sight of him and even forgotten his fea tures. But of all the cool men I ever saw he was the coolest, and I have seen some pretty cool fellows under fire in my time

And then the major relit his cigar ar strolled thoughtfully homeward.-Washington Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.

A Southern Pacific Circular Special to the Gazette.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 17 .- A circular has been issued by the Southern Pacific that it will hereafter compress no more cotton for shipment unless owners specially desire it, in which event extra charges of 10 This is in ac cents per bale will be made. nce with the latest commission ruling.

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